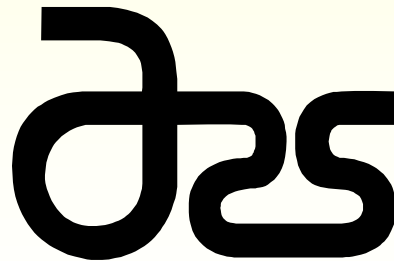


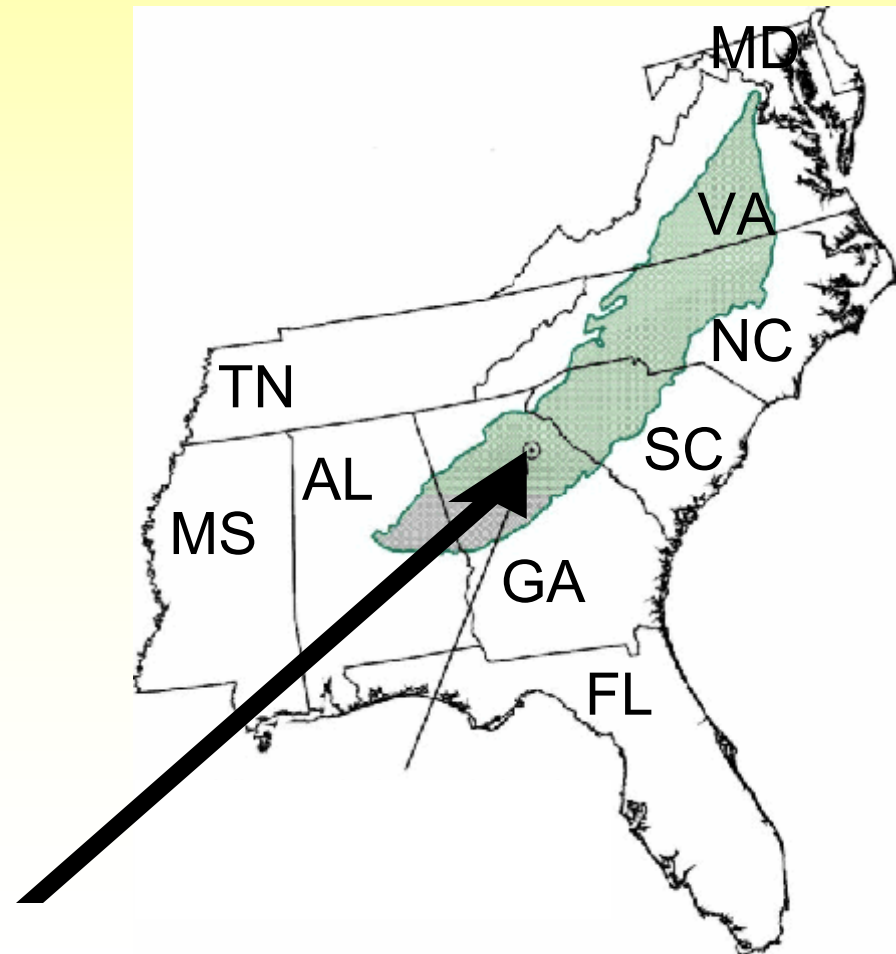
# Soil Organic Carbon Sequestration in the Southeastern USA:

## Potential and Limitations

Alan J.  
Franzluebbers  
Ecologist

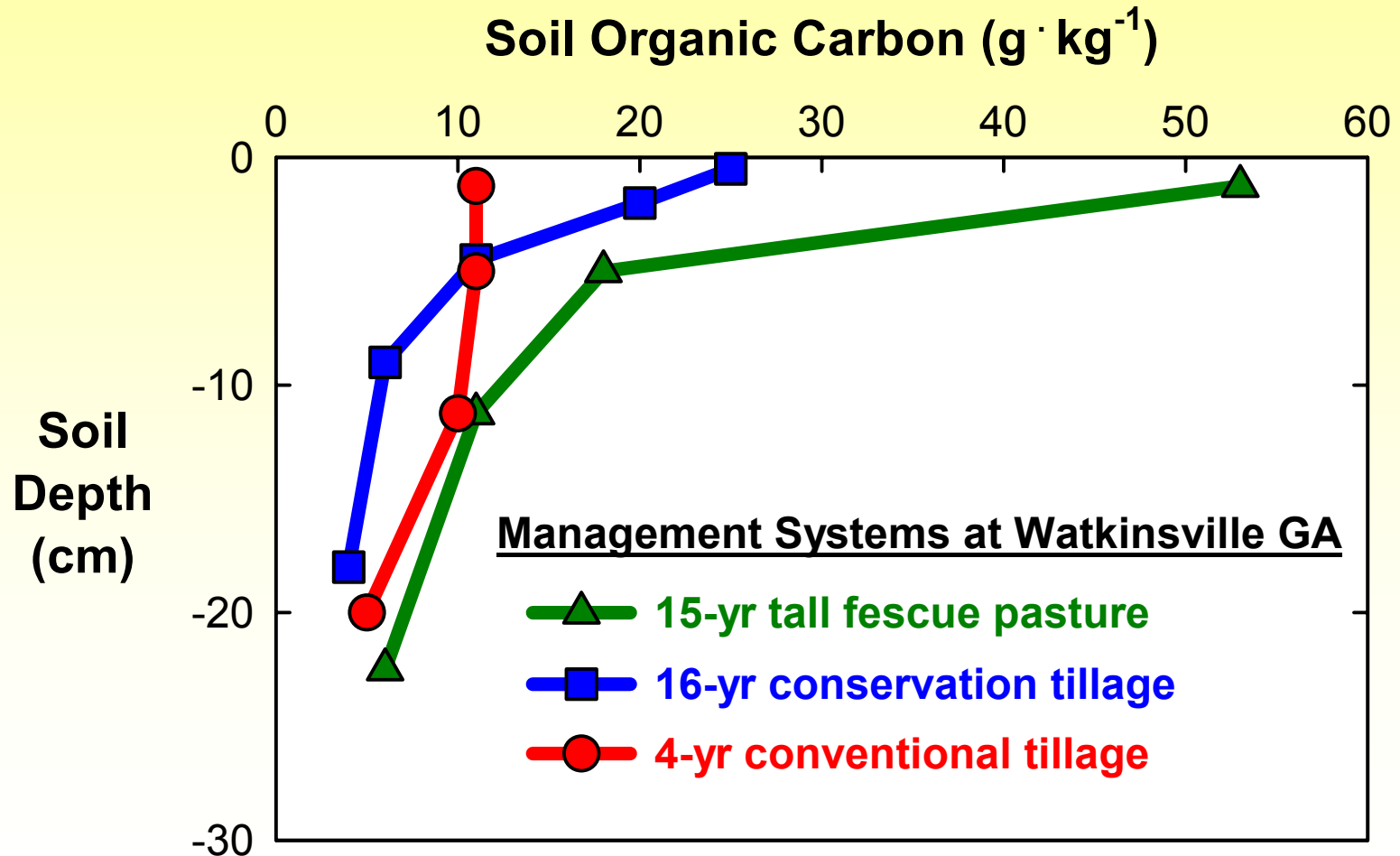


Watkinsville GA



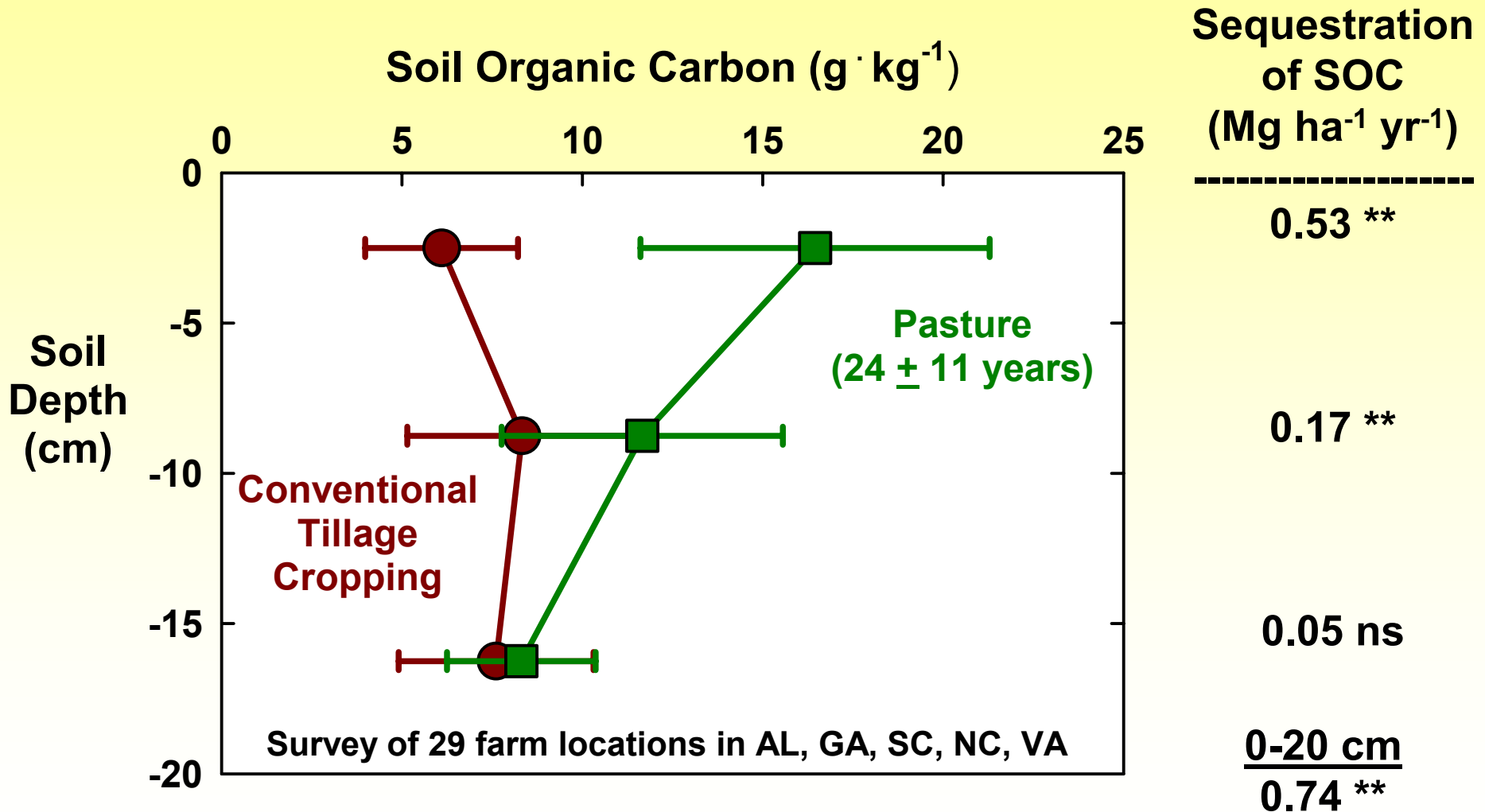
# Soil Carbon Sequestration

## Depth distribution of soil organic C



# Soil Carbon Sequestration

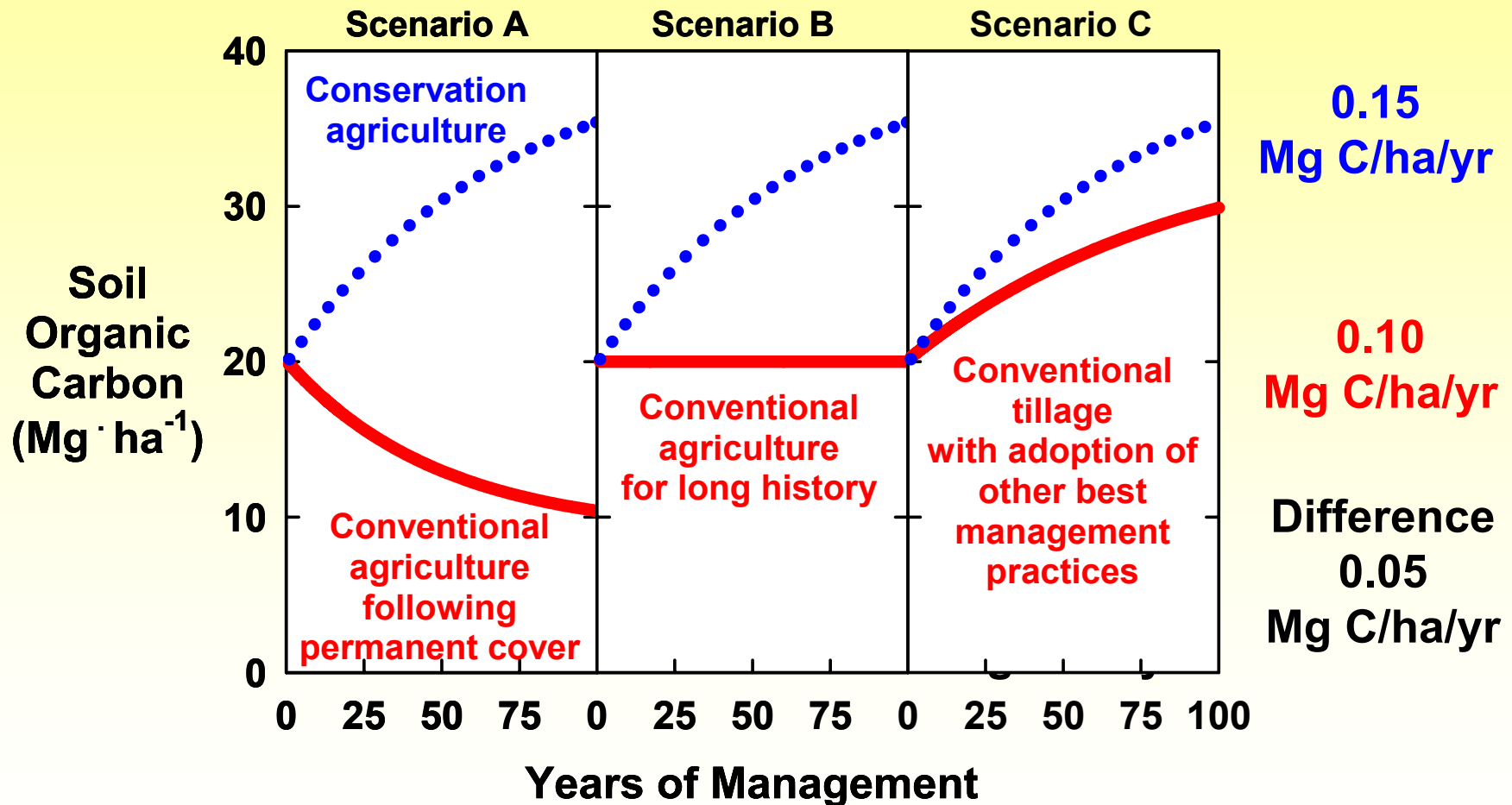
Calculation by relative difference



Data from Causarano et al. (2008) Soil Sci. Soc. Am. J. 72:221-230

# Soil Carbon Sequestration

Calculation by change with time



**Temporal and comparative approaches of value; in combination best!**

# Soil Carbon Sequestration

Calculation by change with time

Establishment of  
bermudagrass  
pasture following  
long-term  
cropping in  
Georgia USA  
(16 °C, 1250 mm)

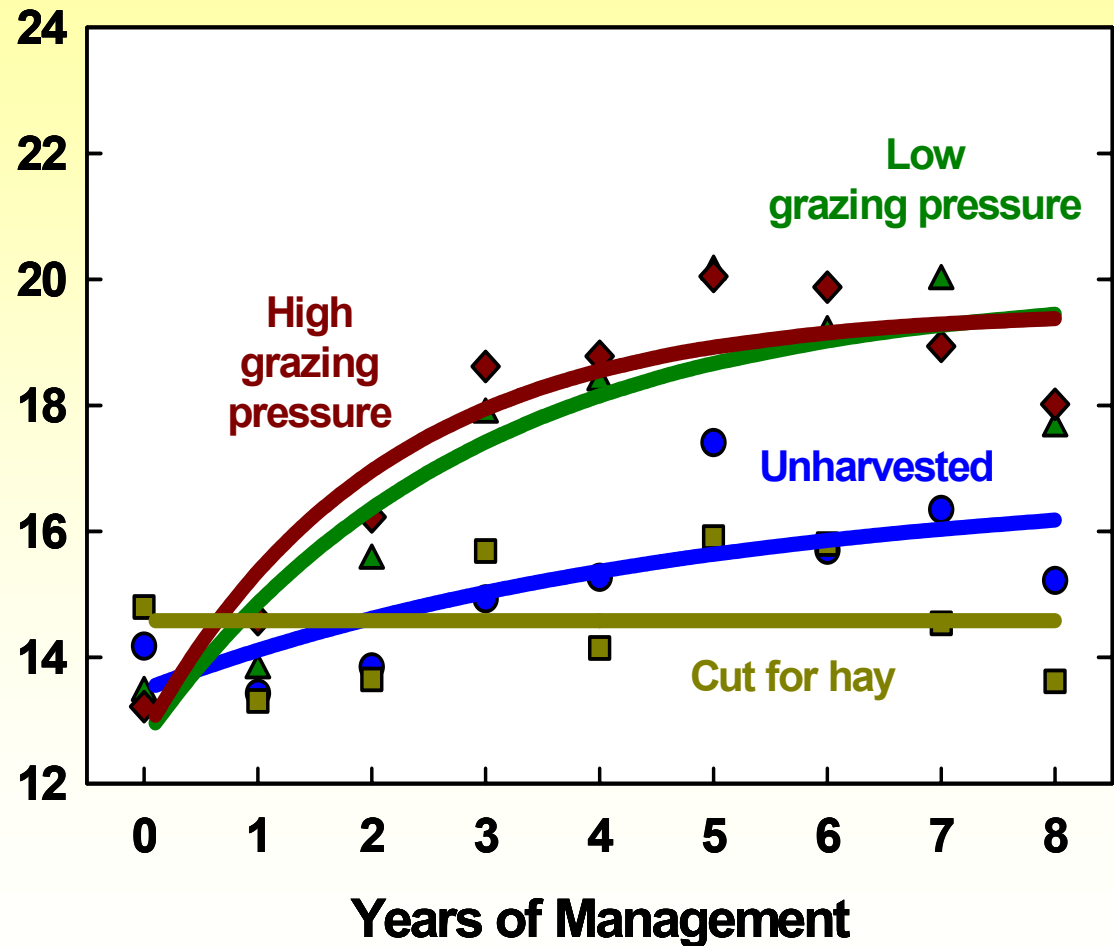
Soil  
Organic  
Carbon  
(Mg · ha<sup>-1</sup>)

Soil C sequestration  
(Mg ha<sup>-1</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup>) (0-5 yr):

Hayed 0.30

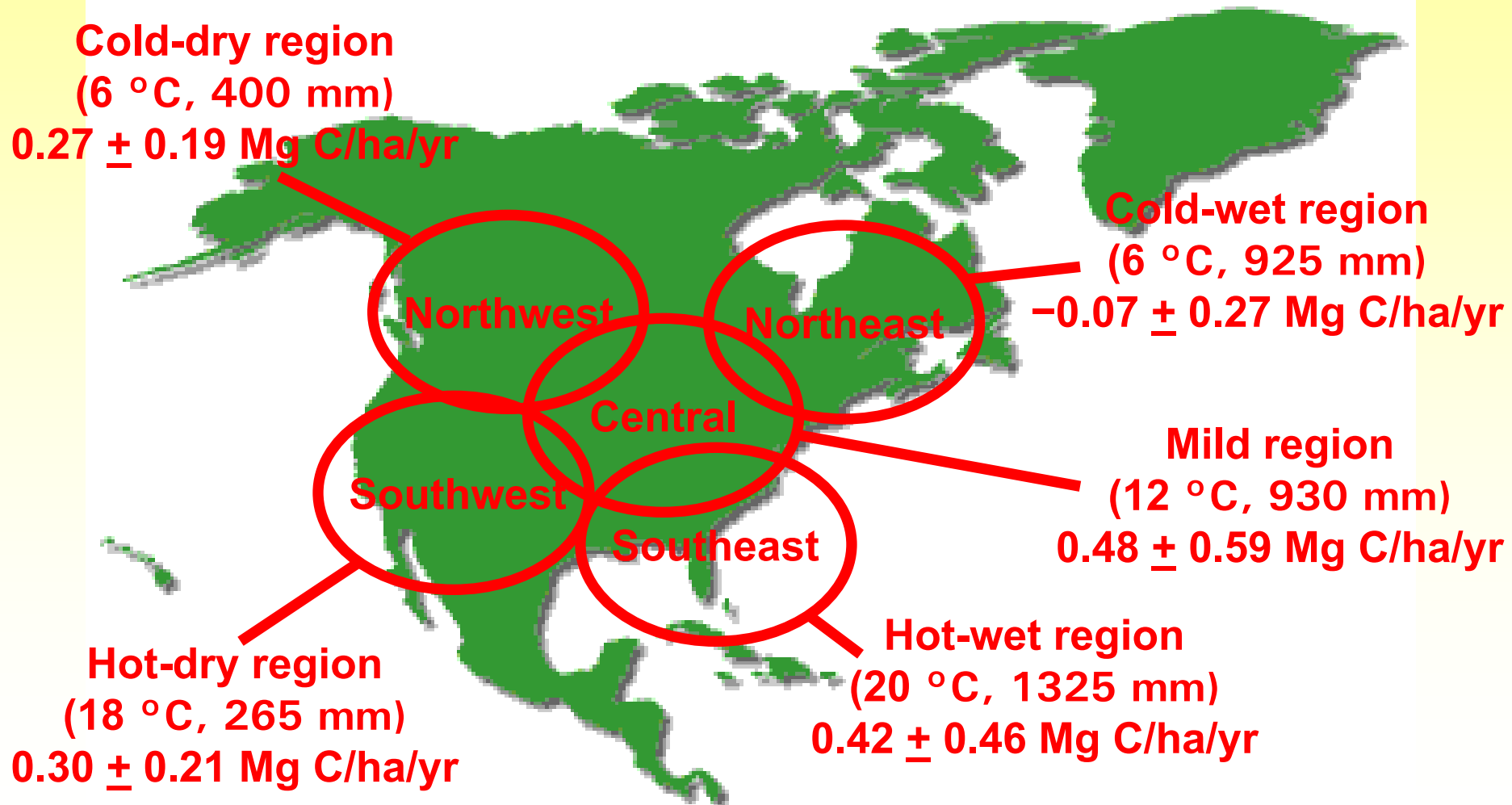
Unharvested 0.65

Grazed 1.40



# Soil Carbon Sequestration

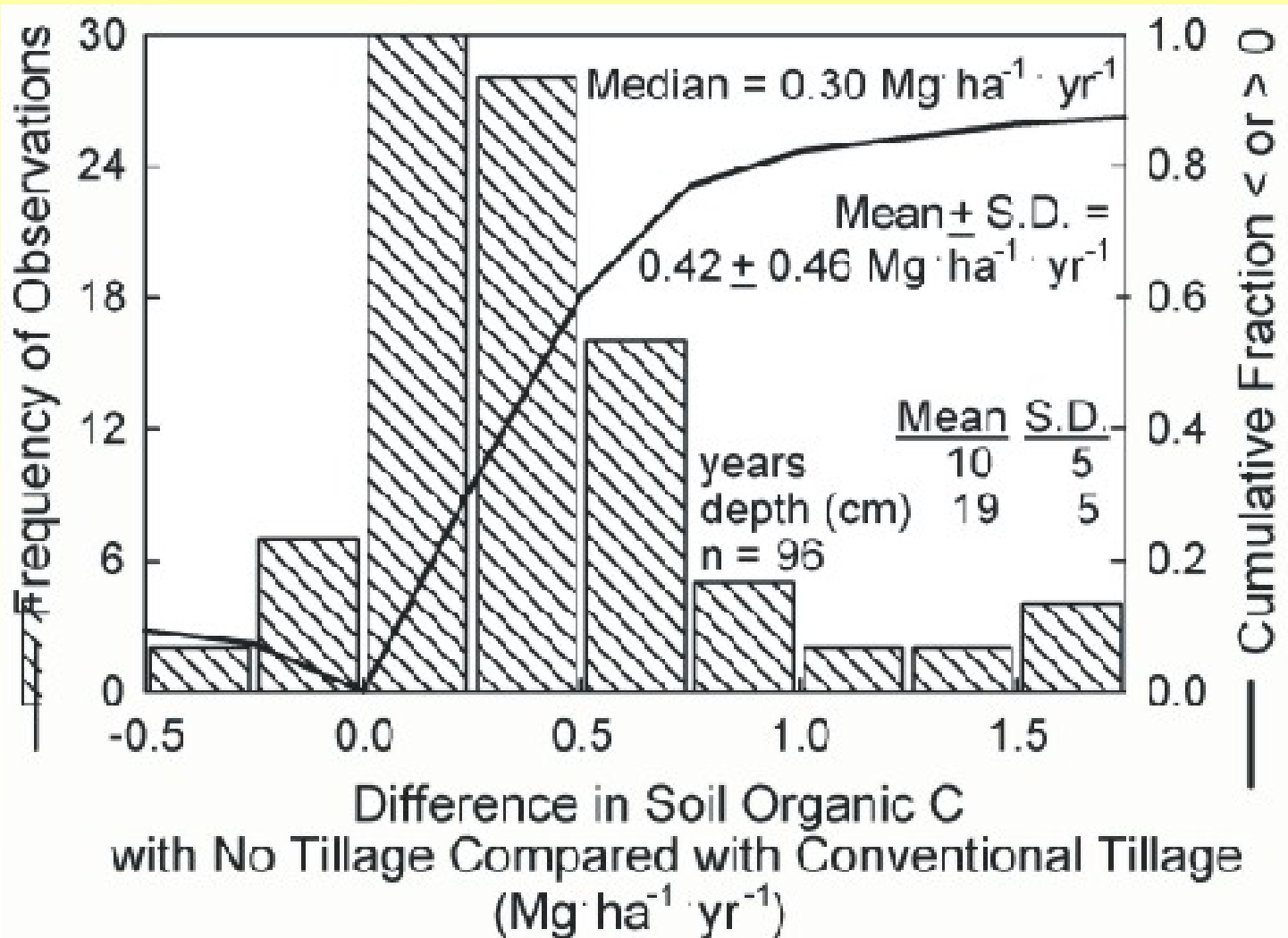
In the USA and Canada, conservation-tillage cropping can sequester an average of 0.33 Mg C/ha/yr



Data from Franzluebbers and Follett (2005) Soil Tillage Res. 83:1-8

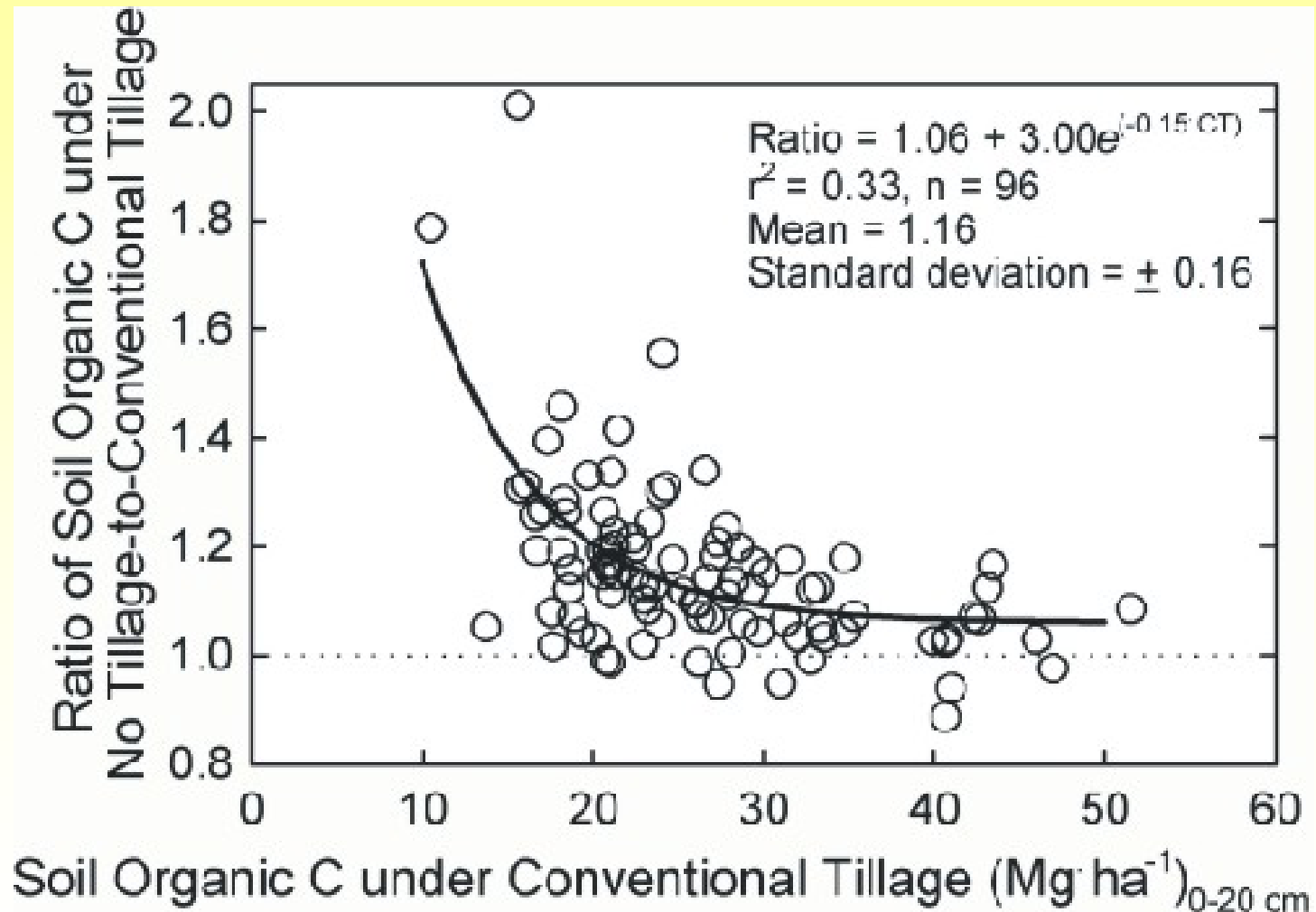
# Soil Carbon Sequestration

Literature review from the southeastern USA



# Soil Carbon Sequestration

Literature review from the southeastern USA





# Soil Carbon Sequestration

## Impact of cover cropping in the southeastern USA



Photos of 2 no-tillage systems in Virginia USA



### Soil Organic Carbon Sequestration in the Southeastern USA

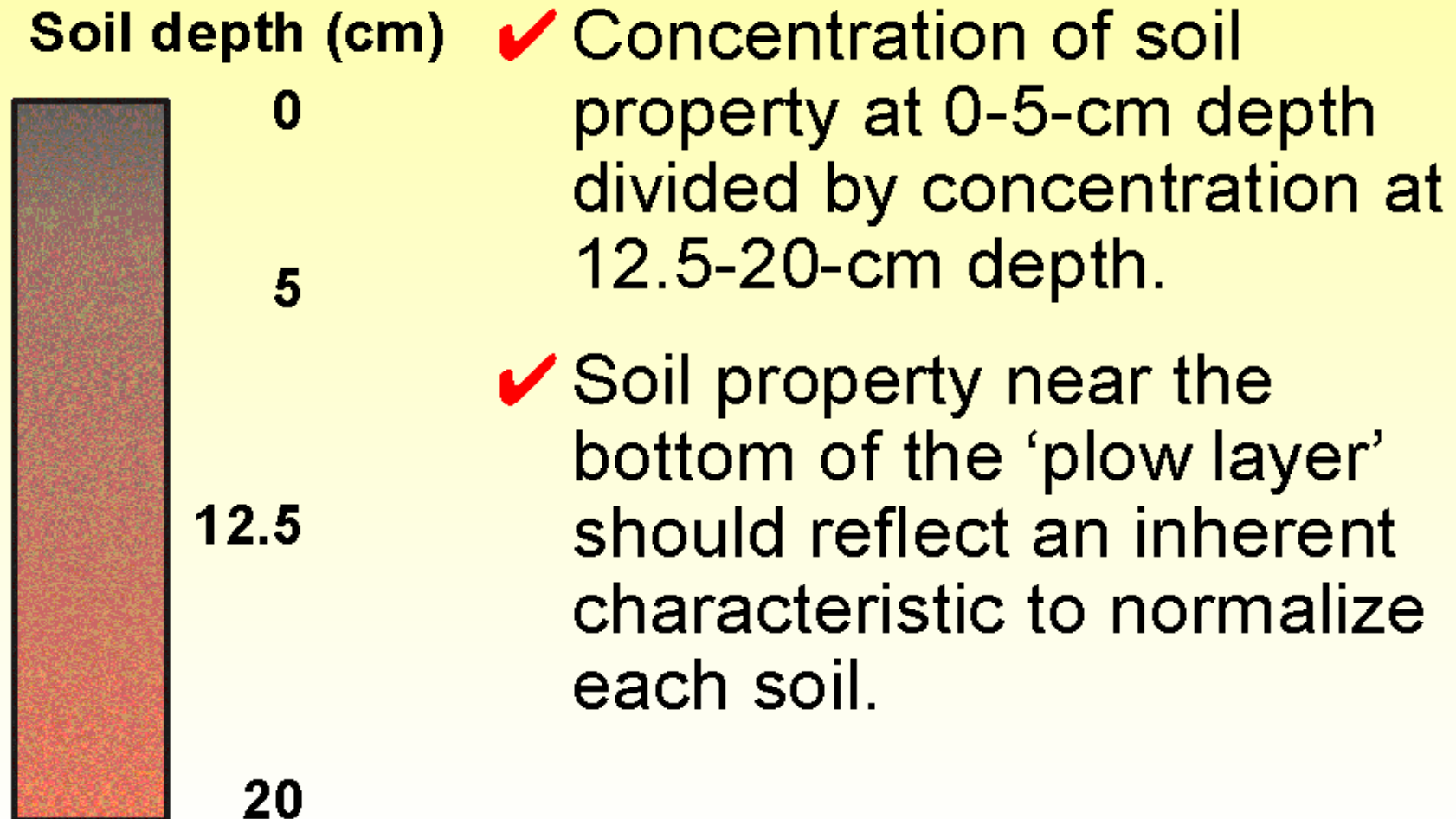
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**$0.28 \pm 0.44$  Mg C/ha/yr  
(without cover cropping)**

**$0.53 \pm 0.45$  Mg C/ha/yr  
(with cover cropping)**

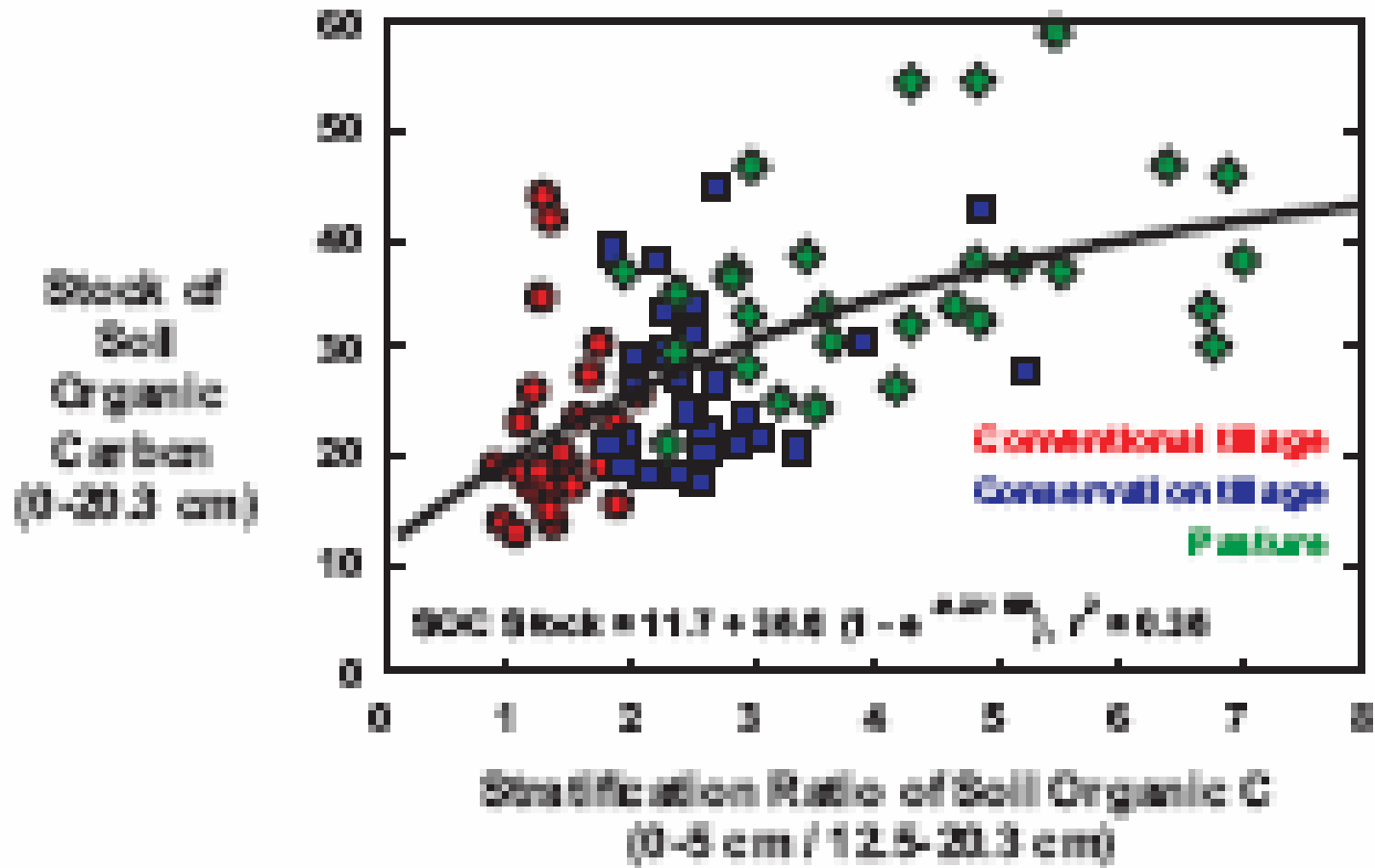
# Soil Carbon Sequestration

## Stratification ratio of soil organic C



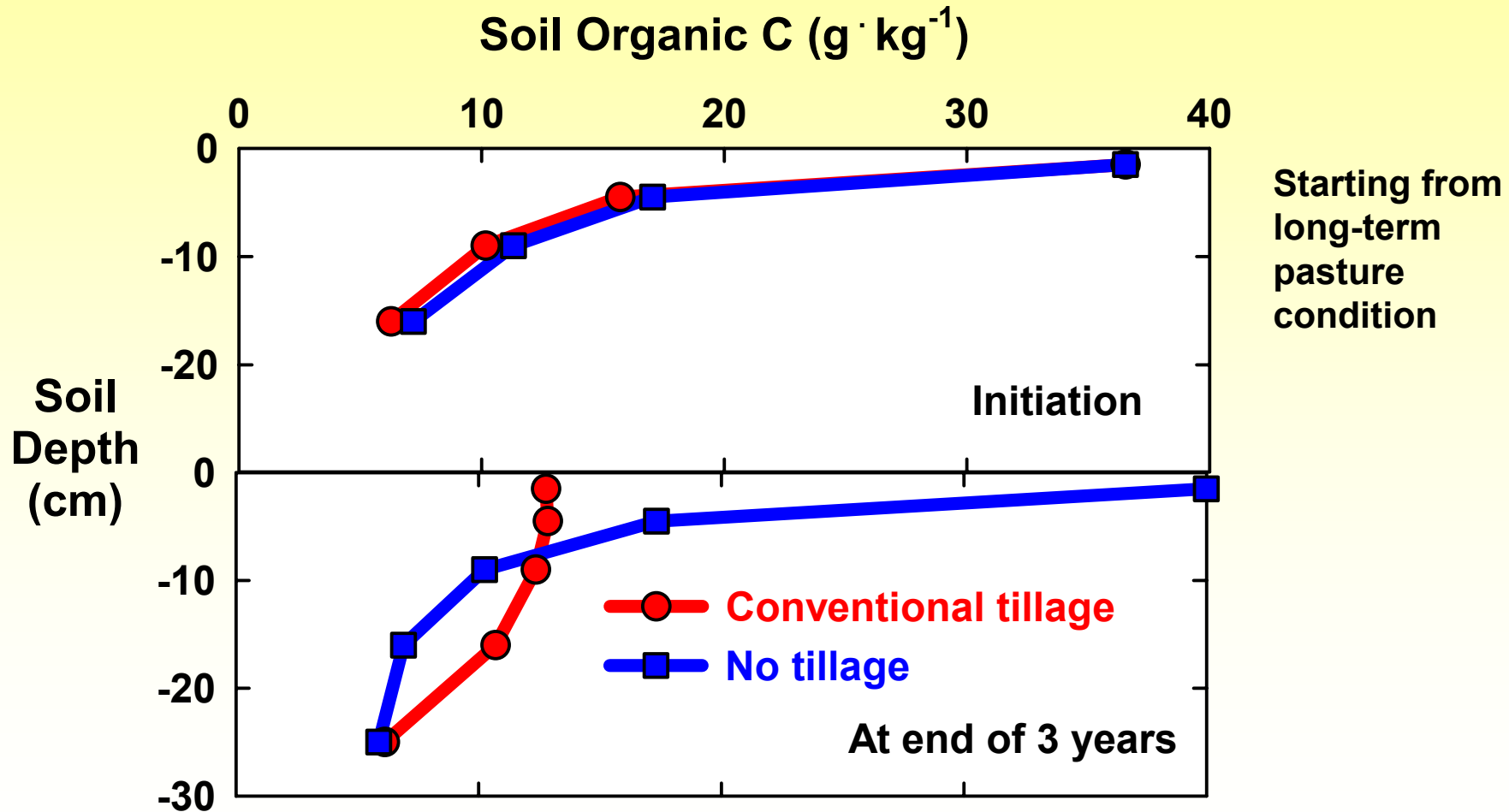
# Soil Carbon Sequestration

## Stratification ratio of soil organic C



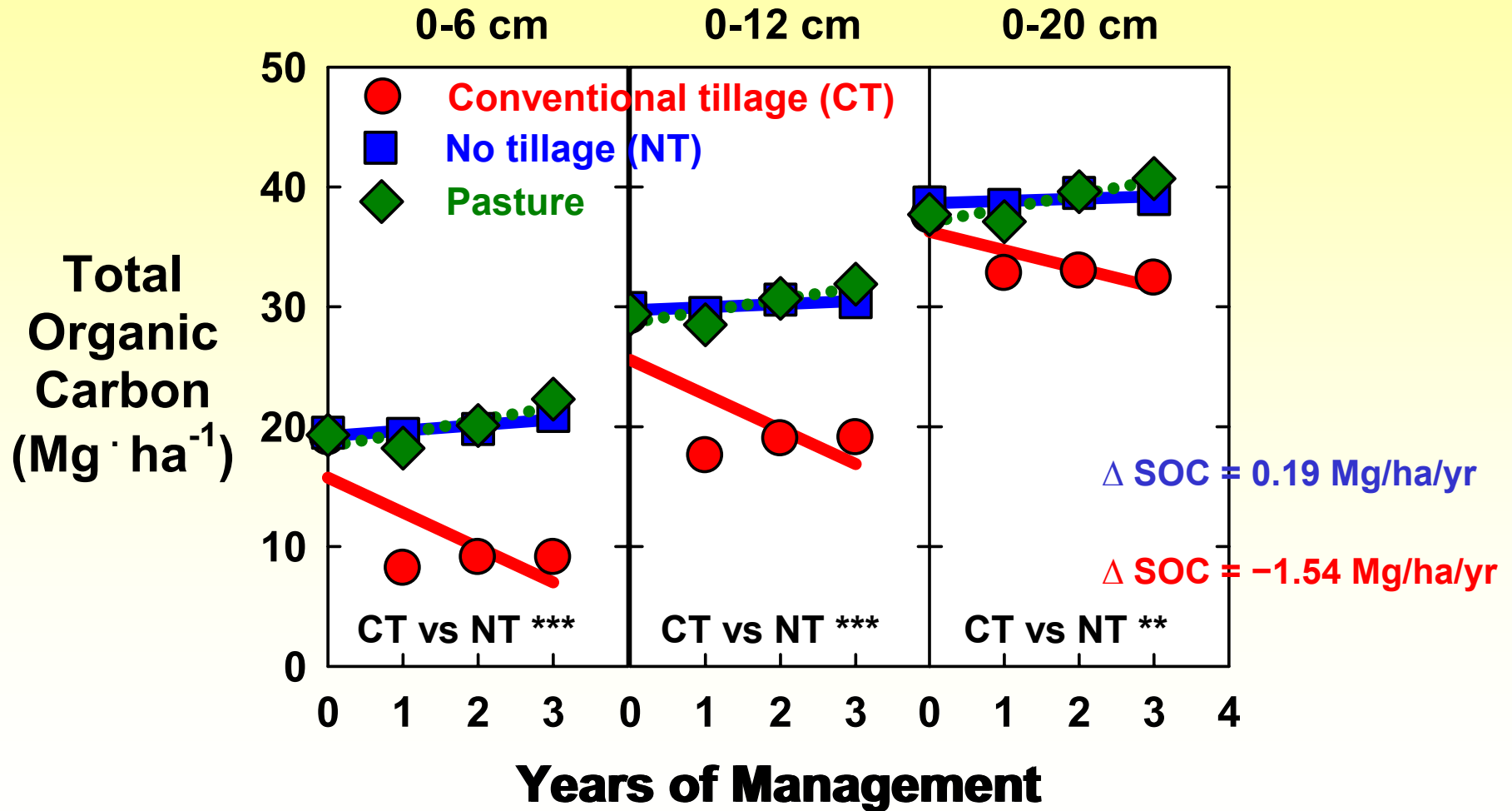
# Soil Carbon Sequestration

## Influence of tillage system following pasture



# Soil Carbon Sequestration

## Influence of tillage system following pasture



# Soil Carbon Sequestration

Influence of animal manure application dependent on climate

**Percentage of carbon applied as manure retained in soil  
(review of literature in 2001)**



**Temperate or frigid regions ( $23 \pm 15\%$ )**

**Thermic regions ( $7 \pm 5\%$ )**

**Moist regions ( $8 \pm 4\%$ )**

**Dry regions ( $11 \pm 14\%$ )**

# Soil Carbon Sequestration

## Integration of crops and livestock

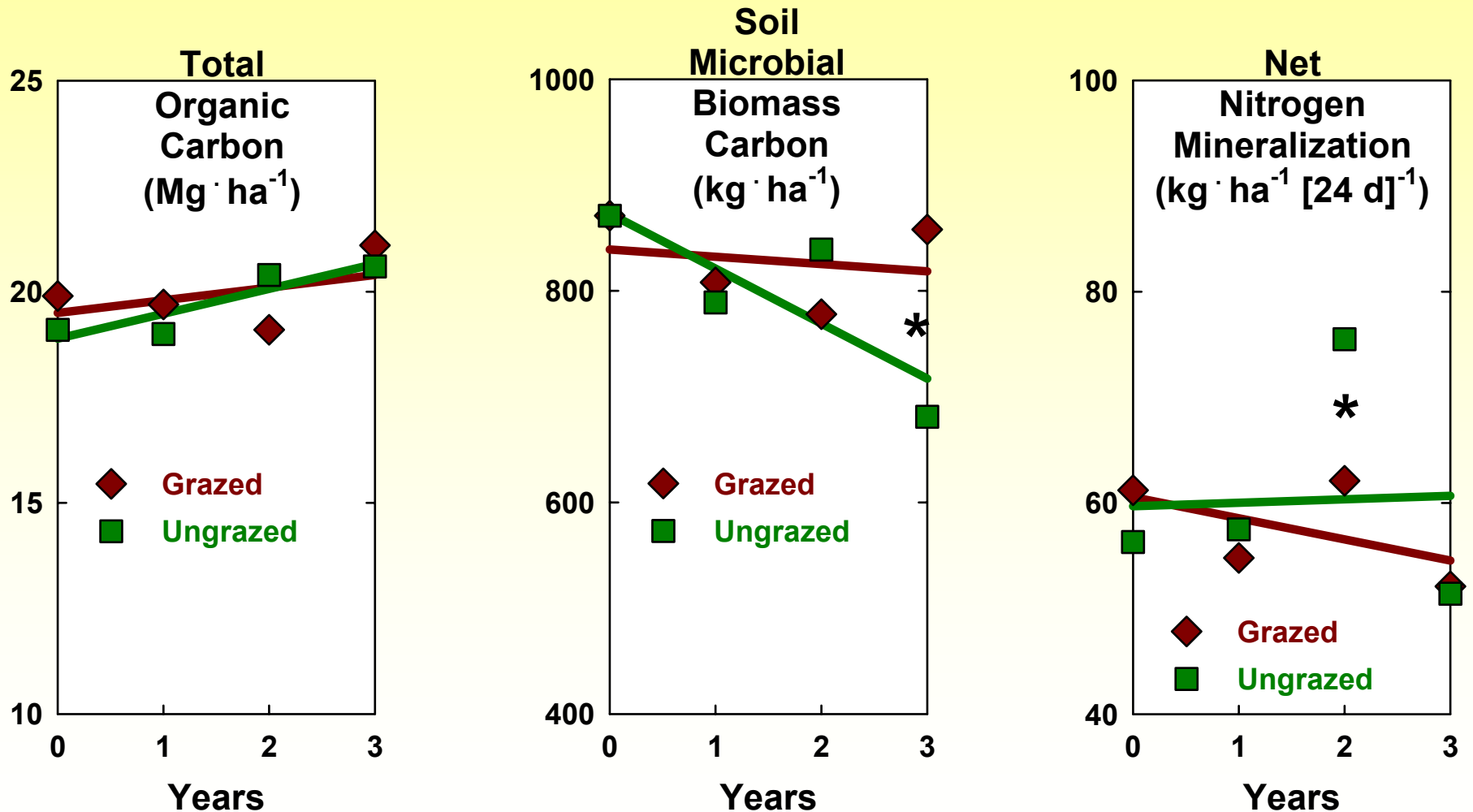
- ✓ Opportunities exist to capture more carbon from crop and grazing systems when the two systems are integrated:
- Utilization of ligno-cellulosic plant materials by ruminants
- Manure deposition directly on land
- Weeds can be managed with management rather than chemicals



Franzluebbers and Stuedemann (2008)  
Soil Sci. Soc. Am. J. 72:613-625

# Soil Carbon Sequestration

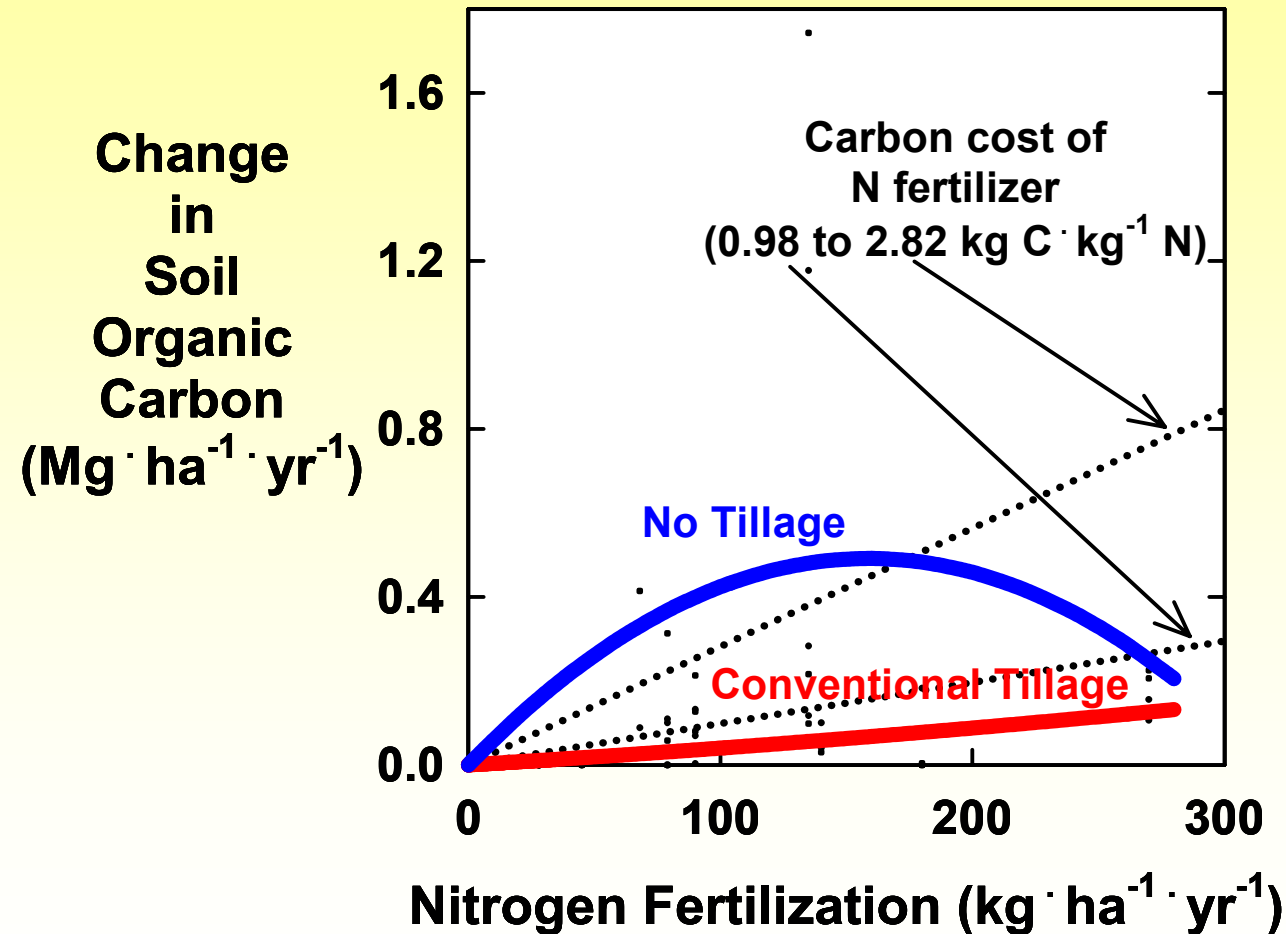
Grazing of cover crops under no tillage (0-6 cm)





# Soil Carbon Sequestration

## Nitrogen fertilization effect

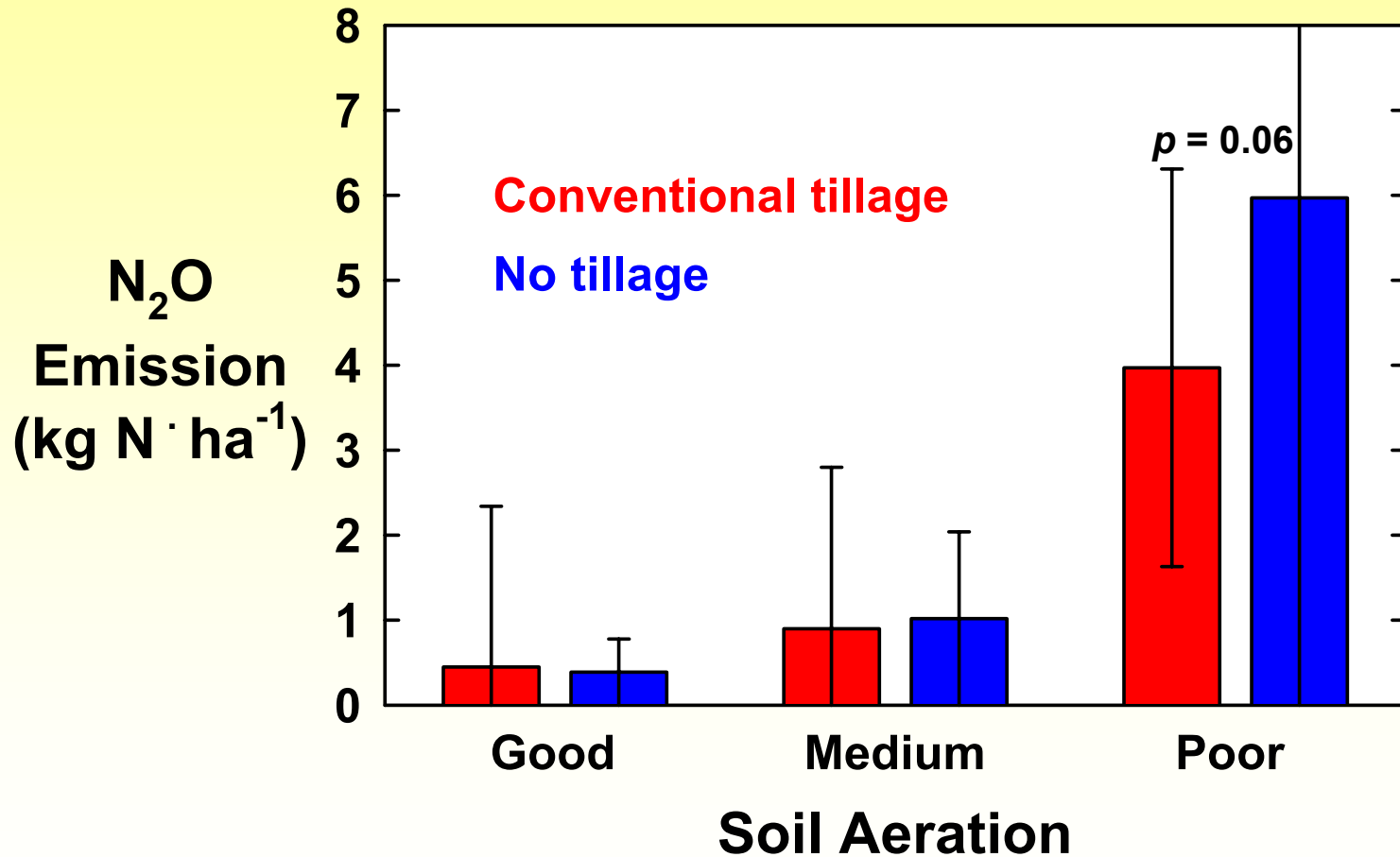


$$1 \text{ kg N}_2\text{O-N ha}^{-1} = 0.13 \text{ Mg C ha}^{-1}$$



# Nitrous Oxide Emission

Interaction of tillage with soil type



45 site-years of data reviewed  
Brazil, Canada, France, Japan,  
New Zealand, United Kingdom, USA

Rochette (2008) Soil Till. Res. 101:97-100

# Soil Carbon Sequestration

## Influence of crop residue removal

At end of 7 years

Response 0-20-cm depth	Silage Crop Removal			
	Initially	0.5 yr <sup>-1</sup>		1-2 yr <sup>-1</sup>
Bulk density (Mg m <sup>-3</sup> )	1.43	1.37	ns	1.39
Macroaggregate stability (g g <sup>-1</sup> )	0.74	0.87	*	0.81
Soil organic C (mg g <sup>-1</sup> )	11.7	14.3	*	12.5

On-farm research

North Carolina Piedmont

Corn silage each year vs corn silage less often

Franzluebbers and Brock (2007)

Soil Till. Res. 93:126-137

# Off-Site Impacts

## Water quality implications

### Pennsylvania

Land use	Soil (g/kg – 0-5 cm depth)		Runoff loss (kg/ha)		
	Organic C	Mehlich-3 P	Sediment	Dissolved P	Total P
CT crop	13.7	0.32	767	0.02	0.52
NT crop	25.2	0.33	312	0.03	0.27
Grass	16.6	0.40	104	0.03	0.19

### Oklahoma

Land use	Water runoff (mm/yr)	Runoff loss (kg/ha/yr)				
		Sediment	Nitrate N	Total N	Dissolved P	Total P
CT wheat	61	6515	1.3	15.0	0.2	2.8
NT wheat	111	625	1.4	7.2	0.7	1.4
Grass	48	100	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.1

Data from Sharpley and Kleinman (2003) J. Environ. Qual. 32:2172-2179  
and Sharpley and Smith (1994) Soil Tillage Res. 30:33-48



# Methane Emission

ca. 30% of total CH<sub>4</sub> emission in USA is from agriculture (US-EPA, 2007)

Assumptions:

0.15 ± 0.08 kg CH<sub>4</sub> head<sup>-1</sup> d<sup>-1</sup> [Harper et al. (1999) J. Anim. Sci. 77:1392-1401]

19 Mha of pasture land in southeastern USA (USDA-NASS, 1997)

12 million head of cattle in southeastern USA (USDA-NASS, 1997)

Resulting in:

0.62 head ha<sup>-1</sup>

34 kg CH<sub>4</sub> ha<sup>-1</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup>

0.37 to 1.20 Mg CO<sub>2</sub>-C equivalent ha<sup>-1</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup>

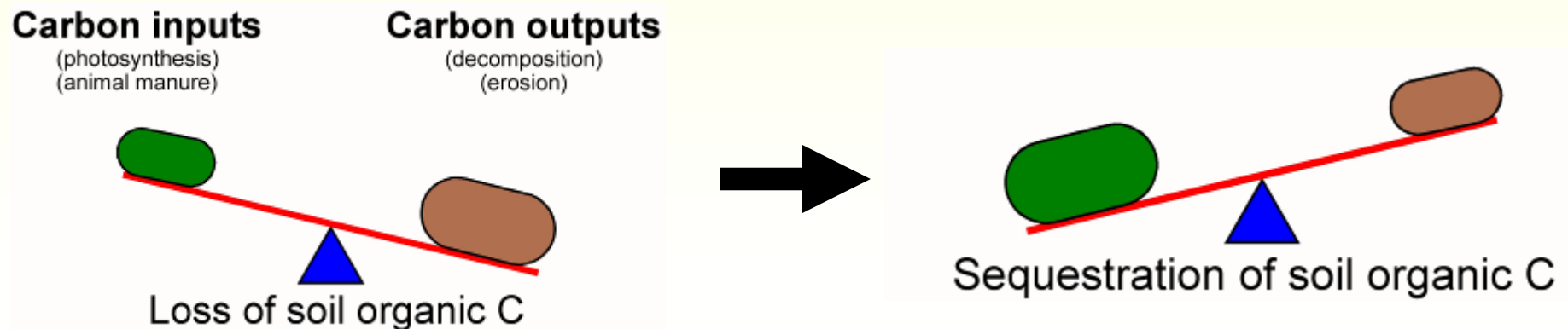
Agriculture's contribution to greenhouse gas emissions reviewed:  
Johnson et al. (2007) Environ. Poll. 150:107-124

# Soil Carbon Sequestration

## Summary

**Soil organic carbon** can be sequestered with adoption of conservation agricultural practices

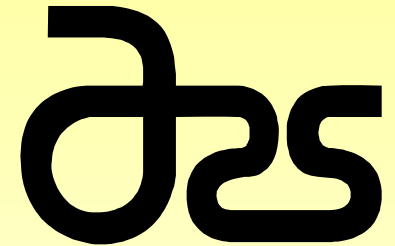
- ✓ Enhanced soil fertility and soil quality
- ✓ Mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions
- ✓ Soil surface change is most notable
- ✓ Long-term changes are most scientifically defensible





# Soil Carbon Sequestration

## Acknowledgements



## Funding

**Agricultural Research Service  
(ARS)**

**US-Department of Energy  
Madison County Cattleman's  
Association**

**USDA-National Research  
Initiative – Soil Processes**

**Cotton Incorporated**

**Georgia Commodity**

**Commission for Corn**

**The Organic Center**

**ARS GRACEnet team**

